CITY OF WASHINGTON

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1849.

The Election of General Taylor in 1848, and the

Democratic Triumphs of 1849.

The representative system, which is absolutely necessary. ional liberty, was seriously compro by the election of General Taylor, and the course of conduct which the men who were placed in power by that election have hitherto pursued. But fortunately for the cause of republicanism, the people soon perceived the error which they had been induced to commit by the false professions and insidious demagogism of designing men; and perceiving that error, they promptly withdrew their confidence from the cabal which General Taylor had called around him on the 4th of last March. If the case had been different-if the people had not possessed the opportunity of condemning the administration in their congressional elections—of announcing to the world that the policy of General Taylor and his cabinet did not reflect the public sentiment of the United States; and that the error, which had been caused by falsehood and fraud, had been repented, and its evil effects guarded against as far as possible, by denying to the government the control of either branch of Con-gress, the election of General Taylor, and the events which that election has already produced, might well have been considered as the most unfortunate circum-stances for representative and republican institutions which have transpired since the Congress of Vienna partitioned Europe, and the people of Europe, among the crowned members of the Holy Alliance. It almost equals the fall of Hungary, and the forcible inter-vention of France in the affairs of Italy. Hungary was battling to maintain national independence inst Austrian aggression, and not to defend repub lican institutions against the reactionary and monarch-ical principles of the Hungarian government. They struggled for their freedom as a nation, and not for their rties as citizens. Had the Magyars triumphed over the combined forces of Russia and Austria, then they might have established a liberal constitution and a free government; or they might have sanctioned aristocratic institutions, and built up a Hungarian monarchy. Which course would have been pursued, no man can tell. It cannot be said that representative and republican in-stitutions were really and practically established, and that France had become an example to the nations when Louis Napoleon's reactionary usurpations commenced— when he struck down the liberty of the press, placed Paris in a state of siege, and ordered Oudinot and his army to tread out the fires of Roman liberty. But in the United States, representative and republican institutions have been in practical and successful operation; and the eyes of the world are fixed upon us, watching the progress of our great experiment. As time rolled on, the ridicule and scorn which greeted our first essay subsided, and gave place to other and different emotions. Respect and admiration, not unmingled with fearful forebodings, arose among the crowned heads of Europe as our institutions vindicated, with the lapse of time, their title to the esteem of the world. Other nation have sought to imitate our example and win for themselves the inestimable blessings of constitutions liberty. As yet, they have achieved nothing but partial success; and our country is still first in the rank of republican governments. Any departure, therefore, from the great principles of our constitution must exert a most pernicious influence, and act as a violent check on the spread of liberal principles throughout Christendom. It would be regarded by the nations as a voluntary departure from our system of government; and it would be held up by kings and princes as a frank confession the the people are not capable of self-government, and tha tional liberty is not a practicable thing. Crowner heads would rejoice at such an event; and they well might rejoice, for it would give more strength and perma-nency to their thrones than all their armed men and

standing armies. M. Bodisco, the Russian minister, understood h mainess well, when, in the name of the Czar, he congrat ulated General Taylor on his election, and the country on the establishment of conservatism, in much the same language as that which was used by the Czar himself, when he congratulated his generals on the fall of Hangary, and the triumph of law, order, stability, and liungary, and the triumph of law, order, stability, and conservatism, which he proclaimed had been so seriously menaced by Kossuth and his followers. In theory, our government belongs to the people. Public officers are but trustees and servants; and the popular will, expressed in accordance with the constitution, is the only recognised lawgiver amongst us. In order that the theory of our government may be carried out in practice, it has been the custom to require of every candidate for office to state to the people the principles upon which he would diswould sustain in his representative character. It was absolutely necessary to pursue this course, in order to ion which existed between the people and their servants; so that the people, knowing the views those who appeared before them as candidates, could at the ballot-box give their sanction to whatever policy they wished to see adopted, and utter their conon of any measure which they considered impolitic and mischievous. But during the last canvass the whig party openly reprobated the former practice of the country, came out in favor of non-committalism—a word which had been justly considered synonymous with dis-honesty—and ridiculed the time-honored and necessary custom of making an open declaration of principles, which alone makes a presidential canvass different from a personal conflict, and which alone offers to the people the oppor tonity of making their will felt in the executive branch of nt, which has so many and such importan powers intrusted to it. General Taylor, the candidate of whig party, concealed his views from the people tted dishonest and designing men to repre sent him as the advocate of one set of political principle in the North, and another in the South. Where the democratic policy was unpopular, he was declared to enemy; where it was popular, his friends as serted that he would under no circumstances compass its overthrow. He was represented to be a whig. democrat, an independent, or a no-party man, as oc-casion required; while his friends demanded that the peold trust the Hero of the Rio Grande, after he was sted by the Philadelphia Convention, without plat edges, or principles, and on the doctrine of impe, which is at the foundation of all monard The election of General Taylor under these circumstances was most unpropitious for the representative system, for it presented us to the world as having desarted from the great fundamental principle on which our government was founded, and exhibited us with a istrate who had concealed his views from the people, and could not be regarded as an exponent of the popular will, because he had made no declaration of his ents. He had no political history, and no political guaranty could be found in his previous life. His elecre, was an election without implied instruc tions; and he stood towards the American people in the same light that Louis Napoleon stands towards the re-

of General Taylor. The monarchies of Europe, there fore, were right in regarding that election as most auspi cious for them. That they did so regard it, no man who read the comments of the European press on that election and on the inaugural address of Gen. Taylor can doubt for and on the inaugural address of Gen. Taylor can doubt for a moment. The inaugural address was pleasing to the kings and princes of Europe, because they saw in it that General Taylor, contrary to the wishes and expectations even of those who had been duped into his support, failed to declare to the people the principles which would guide him; but, like a European monarch, vouchsafed to them only a few vague and general remarks, after the nanner of a king on the opening of his parliamer Since the inauguration oath, the conduct of the ad-ministration has not forfeited the confidence which is inspired in Europe. The powers and duties of the Chief Magistrate—the most prominent REPRESENTA-TIVE known to our system—have been transferred to an irresponsible cabal, composed of men not selected by the people, and not responsible to them. The practice of the new dynasty has thus broken down the mos prominent feature of our institutions; for those who wield he powers and disregard the duties of the presidency are not representatives of the people, but men of whom th people know nothing. And it should be borne in mind, that although General Taylor refused to declare his sentiments on any question of public policy, he did promise the people that, if elected, he would not be the President of a party; he assured them that he reprobated the bitterness of party warfare, and plighted his honor, not only through his friends, but directly n his letters and in his inaugural address, that nonest, capable, and faithful officers should not be driven from the public service on account of their political principles. These pledges, which Gen. Taylor, as a representative, made to his constituency—the people and the States-should have been regarded as sacred. But they were not. As soon as the cabinet was selected, the work of proscription commenced. Honest, upright, and faithul officers were driven from the public service at home and able and efficient men were called from the public service abroad. Foreign princes could not regard this conduct in any other light than as a direct assurance to hem that the system of policy which had made our country prosperous and happy, and their prerogatives insecure and fallen into disfavor in the United States, and had been abandoned. They had good reason to believe that the reactionary movement of Louis Napoleon, in crushing Roman liberty, had been foreshadowed by a rectionary movement in America in the whig triumph which was so pleasing to the Russian minister. The recall of Mr. Bancroft from London, of Mr. Rush from France, and Mr. Clifford from Mexico, could not fail to strengthen this impression.

But, fortunately for the cause of republicanism, the pirit of the administration was developed before dis-concest non-committalism had gained the control of Congress. Those who were duped into the support of Gene al Taylor, without a declaration of his political sent nents, became alarmed as soon as the excitement of the presidential election died away. Yet they were not without hope that he would reveal his policy in his inaugural address. But they were disappointed. Then they saw that the powers and duties of the presidency had been surrendered to an irresponsible cabal, and that the counels of federalism ruled the conduct of the cabinet. See ing these things, the people promptly rose up to repai the error which some of them had been induced to commi by falsehood and fraud, and from Connecticut to the Rio Frande a voice was heard which announced that public onfidence was withdrawn from General Taylor's adinistration, and that he was not a faithful repre sentative of the public sentiment of America, but a Chief Magistrate whom the people wished to be rid of, and would be rid of if he were again a candidate before them This prompt repudiation of the administration, and the emphatic refusal to give it the control of the legislative ranch of the government, will do much to avert the unoward consequences which would have flowed from th November election. Had the case been otherwise-had he people given the control of Congress to Gen. Taylo and his cabal—the moral effects of the November elec tion would have been more fatal to republicanism Christendom than the treason of Louis Napoleon was to the cause of republicanism in France. We trust the people vill treasure up the lesson they have been taught.

The Republic attempts to explain the date of the Secre tary of the Treasury's letter to Messrs. Barclay and Livingston, of New York, and thus to show that there is no force in the strictures which we made in our article on the British reciprocity act. The Republic replies as follows:

A very few words will suffice to answer a long tirade in the Union against the Secretary of the Treasury, charging Mr. Meredith with "gross impropriety—to call it by no hareher name—in writing a private letter to Messrs. Barharsber name—in writing a private letter to Measrs. Barclay and Livingston, of New York, informing those gentlemen, in advance, of the course which would be pursued by the Treasury Department," touching the effect of the late act of Parliament upon the navigation laws of the United States. The letter to Measrs. Barclay and Livingston was an official one, subscribed by Mr. Meredith as Secretary of the Treasury, and so published in the Union. That it did not appear in priot the day of its date, was owing to the fact that the rough daught of the letter was made on the 12th instant; it was not copied for signature till after office hours. The next day some words in it were changed, when it was recopied. As soon as it got ready for the post, and before it was mailed, cepies were furnished for publication, and at the earliest possible moment it appeared in both this paper and the National Intelligencer. The copies were in the hands of the compositors before the original was sealed for the post office. The letter was published by order of the Secretary himself, that all the world might know the construction given to the law of the land, simultaneously with the parties who had correspended with the department upon the subject. This is what the Union calis "gross impropriety," or something worse.

We scarcely know what confidence to place in this statement of the Republic. We have hitherto seen it so

We scarcely know what confidence to place it so statement of the Republic. We have hitherto seen it so gross has been this coalition, so offensive to a few of the reckless in its assertions, that we doubt the accuracy of gross has been this coalition, so offensive to a few of them more liberal whigs in Michigan itself, that a few of them more liberal whigs in Michigan itself, that a few of them respect for the principles or political views of the National Intelligencer, but we attach consequence to any fact or explanation which it puts forth as official. Not so with the minor organ. We view all its statements with suspicion. We do not consider it in that respect even as the veritable organ of the course of the executive departments. But admitting the preceding statement to be correct, what a bungling transaction does it prove to be! The copy of the letter itself was corrected, but not the date. It was mailed from Washington on the 14th, but it still bore the date of the 12th. It was published in New York on the 16th. There was no "impropriety," therefore, in the strictures which we made upon it. We stated that this private letter was addressed to a mercantile firm in New York three days before the public circular was addressed to the custom-houses; and we took the precaution of stating that if it was "promptly mailed," it would incur the objection which we ascribed to it. This would have been an act of "gross impropriety," as we stated it; and the date of the letter (as published) bears us out in our criticism. The error, therefore, was not in us, but in the department from which the letter ema-

The last New York Tribune publishes a letter from publicans of France since he suppressed the liberty of the Paris correspondent, of the 5th inst., (received by the Nipress, declared Paris in a state of siege, and sent Oudinot agara,) which states that "Our minister, Mr. Rives, is with his army to crush republicanism in Rome.

The great principle that the officer should reflect the will and wishes of his constituency, in whose behalf he acts, was most unfortunately lost sight of in the election leaves Paris next week for the United States."

of Washington, with a view of influencing the elections about to take place in Louisiana and Mississippi, are harping upon the union of the democratic party in New York, and denouncing it in no measured terms, they seem to have entirely overlooked the most base and degrading coalition of their own party with the abolitionists in the State of Michigan. In order to advise our friends in State of Michigan. In order to advise our friends in hose southern States where elections are about to be held, and the public generally, of the true condition of affairs, and enablethem to understand the total want of sincerity and heartless hypocrisy of the federal party in their professions and practice, we might refer to the whole course of that party during the three last presidential elections. We might show the constant efforts which have been made by the whigs to obtain the floating vote of every name by the whigs to obtain the notting vote of every momalous clique which has started like a skyrocket above the horizon. We might show how anxiously they have sought every ally in every form which could swe heir ranks-how eagerly they have invited the antiasons to their arms-how insidiously they have courted the embraces of the natives-and, still more, how strongly they have attempted to affiliate with the abo Who can forget the strong and pathetic aplitionists. Who can forget the strong and pathetic ap-peals which Mr. Webster made in 1844, to his friends of the 'third party" in Massachusetts ?-telling them how thooughly the whigs sympathized with them in feeling, and how much the attempt to run a presidential cand date of their own was calculated to counteract their own views, to break down their common strength by a di-vision of votes, and to elect the democratic candidate These and a thousand other facts are recorded in our public journals; but there is one fact now before us to which we must call the public attention. We will give brief sketch of matters as they exist in the State of Michigan.

Early in the season the abolitionists of Michigan called a State convention, for the purpose of nominating andidates for the different State offices. Thereupon the federal party of the State called their State convention at the same place and on the same day with the aboli ionists. The federalists, upon the organization of their convention, sent a committee to the abolition convention. with a proposition to unite with them and form a State ticket, with an equal division of the offices. This proposition was refused by the abolition convention; and the federalists, crestfallen and disappointed, retired from the neeting. Each party then nominated its candidate The abolition convention nominated for governor on Flavius J. Littlejohn, who was last year at the head of the Van Buren electoral ticket of the State, who had antil that year been a member of the democratic party, and so ultra and so violent in his course as a partisan that he had been burnt in effigy by the whigs at the capital of the State. The federal convention nominated candidate for governor by the name of John Owen, of Detroit. Mr. Owen declined the nomination.

The democratic convention, met and placed in noming ion the very popular ex-Governor John S. Barry. The ederalists then held another State convention, and instead of nominating a candidate for governor of their own political creed, actually took up and placed upon their icket, with all the formality and solemnity of a nomina tion, the very abolition candidate, Flavius J. Littleohn-the very man who had scorned and rejected their ffered support a few weeks previous; whom they had burnt in effigy, and loaded with every oprobrious epithet but a short time before: At that time it vas not known that the abolition candidate would allow the federalists to use his name, or place it at the head of their ticket; but he has by some means or other become econciled to the selection, and has consented to let the ederalists vote for him. What is more, the abolition andidate for State printer, elected also by the people, ha even declined in favor of the federal candidate, one of the ditors of the Detroit Advertiser, so that the union of abolionism and federalism in that State may be considered as early complete. We have been informed that this coaition (the most degrading on the part of the federal party. which we ever recollect to have seen, numerous and unnoly as have been their coalitions) was brought about by Vice President Fillmore and the abolition members of General Taylor's cabinet; that Mr. Fillmore was at Detroit in person, and advised it, and that messages and ntimations, if not direct letters, were sent by Messrs Ewing and Collamer to the same effect. The object i o defeat the democratic candidate for governor in that strong democratic State, and elect a legislature that will nstruct General Cass out of his seat in the Senate of the United States, and put in his place an abolitionist of the

In case of defeat, what reward the abolition candidate for him, we are not advised. The fact that he will be provided for by Gen. Taylor's administration, the following precedent would seem to establish: Last year the nists and federalists in the western district of Michigan united to defeat the democratic candidate for Congress. It was effected by the abolition candidate (Mr. Lawrence) withdrawing from the canvass in favor of the whig candidate, (Mr. Sprague,) who was elected. Among The effort is futile. We take back nothing of our allegathe earliest appointments made last spring by Gen. Taylor's administration, was that of this same Mr. Law-rence, the abolition candidate for Congress, who now occupies the responsible office of chief clerk in the Patent Office in this city, at a salary of \$1,750 per annum. If declining an abolition nomination for Congress and supporting a whig will command an office of that grade under Gen. Taylor, what must the acceptance of a whig nomination for governor by an abolition candidate bring gross has been this coalition, so offensive to a few of the more liberal whigs in Michigan itself, that a few of them in the grounty of Allegan, where Littlejohn resides, have protested against it. But the great body of the whigs of the State are laboring with great zeal to elect the "striped-pig" candidate, and to share the offices of the State with the rankest abolitionists in the Union.

We hear no thunders of denunciation of these things

We hear no thunders of denunciation of these things from the editors of the Republic, or from the federal press north or south. On the contrary, the New York Tribune exults in the coalition and rejoices in the hopeand it is but a bare hope—that it may be successful, as the following extract, being the concluding portion of an editorial article upon the subject in that paper of Saturday last, will show:

last, will show:

The election of Plavius J. Littlejohn for governor, accompanied by a pledged free-oil legislature, would be hailed throughout the North as a death blow at slavery extension and the non-intervention dogma of Cass and his associates, who includes the hope that Michigan will be found occupying the degraded position of lowa with respect to the "vexed question" of slavery, (so termed recently by the "demooracy" of Livingston county, Mich.,) so fraught "with the seeds of bitterness and dissension, which are already ripening into an abundant harvest of dismion and calamity to the democratic party." The nomination of Barry was a fraud upon the locofoco party and a triumph of the non-interventionists, as will be seen by the following resolve adopted at a regular Barry locofoco

While Truman Smith, the abolition senator from Connecticut, and the Republic, the uninor organ of the administration, and the whole federal press North and South istration, and the whole federal press North and South Residue to the strong vote among the M'Clelland and Ras

We are advised, however, that this statement of the Tribune about Gen. Cass's traversing his State to influence the coming election is not correct. We are further advised, that the coalition of the abolition and federal parties will be utterly overthrown by the democracy of that

The Republic fails as much in the character of a wag, as it does as a logician or a historian. It was not our "smartness that saved the last administration from such a blunder"—(as having two democratic papers here.)

The fact is, that Mr. Polk was as much aware of the danger as we were. We had no sooner stated our objections and our determination to enter into no competition with the Globe, than he stated that the proprietors of the Globe were willing to dispose of their establishment.

Thus it is not true that we were "solicited (by Mr. Polk) to come to Washington to start a paper in competition with it." If General Taylor had had the same "smart-regwer."

To go of or evil. They either did not trust him from the beginning, and, in consequence of their own act, and entered out power, or have repented of their own act, and entered a protest against the consequences of their own deed. Whichever construction General Taylor may put upon it, in no case can he consider himself flattered, or suppose for one moment that the acts of his administration have satisfied the country. It is hard to say of the President of the United States that to suppose himself popular he must either lack common sense, and with it the usual perception of ordinary men, or possess a power of dissimulation which would do credit to the great French Cardinal, (Mazario, not Richolicu.) Whose maxim was, "dissimuler c'est regwer." to come to Washington to start a paper in competition with it." If General Taylor had had the same "smartess" about him, he would have avoided the gross blun der he has committed in bringing his own editor with him. He will rue it yet-mark our prediction! Our argument is-to parody the classic phrase of the Republicnot that the present administration " made asses of ther selves by inviting" this Picayune editor here, but in not cherishing the National Intelligencer as his ally-because of the superior age, dignity, reputation, tact, and experience of its editors. More youth, nore spirit, and more efficiency, might have been infused into this celebrated paper; but no proposition was ever made to purchase the National Intelligencer, which its editor had estimated at twice the \$50,000 once named in the papers; and we presume no attempt was made, and we suspect could not have succeeded, to associate this editor of General Taylor in its editorial labors. But with all his fame, with all the influence of office, and rith all the munitions and the jobs which he is attempting bring up to the succor of his "little brass importation, e will not be able to supply the place of the "64-pound Paixhan;" whilst these very efforts will only serve to point the one piece of artillery at the other, and finally reaken both, to recoil upon his administration.

The Foreign News.

We have devoted a large portion of our space this morning to the last foreign news. It is deeply interesting. The relations between Russia and Turkey are calculated t have great influence upon the affairs of Europe, and some robably, upon our own relations with France and Eng and. There is not a liberal man who does not sympa thize with Turkey in the noble stand she has taken against the atrocious propositions of Russia, and who does not hope that France and England may continue to protest, in the strongest terms, against the conduct of Rus

It is a subject of deep regret, that at this momen have not a representative at the court of Russia, to watch her movements, and that we have not an abler diplomatis

European politics, yet it would send a thrill of pleasure to the heart of every American citizen if our country could interpose her good offices to protect the Hungarian patriots. As the leaders of the republican movement at Leghorn were rescued by an American ship from their Austrian hunters without compromising our neutrality bligations, nothing would gratify us more than to hear that Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski were on board an American frigate, with the stars and stripes waving over them as their protection from the Austrian Emperor and

Georgia.

Townes's majority is estimated at 3,357. His majority over Clinch at the last previous election was only 1,289 The Athens Banner says "that there is a tie for representa ives in the counties of Montgomery and Ware. The first of these counties was whig, and the latter dem ocratic, in the last legislature. Until these elections shall be decided, the democrats will have a majority of four in the House, and three in the Senate—majority on joint ballot seven."

have been made against Mr. Ewing in the Douglass case. The effort is not made here, at the scene of action, where the parties live and the evidence is to be found. It is not made by either of the organs in Washington, nor by the Minister of the Interior himself, who has taken his flight to Ohio, but by anonymous scribblers in the Baltimore Patriot, Boston Atlas, and other distant papers tion. Every syllable of the charge is true; and, if peces sary, more remains to be told.

Letters have been received by the Superintendent the Coast Survey from Lieut. Commanding McArthur, and the officers of the schooner Ewing, from San Francisco, August 29-all well. The schooner, with the land and hydrographic parties of the coast survey on board. was to sail in a few days for Oregon.

The "Republic" will now tell us how the milk got into the cocoanut, and why dumplings are boiled in coats without seams. We shall not be at all surprised to see it next giving the pedigree of the sea serpent—pointing out how to navigate the air in balloons—or proclaiming the long sought-for secret of the northwest passage, and the way to maintain perpetual motion. We are forced to believe that if the "Republic" were sent out on a voyage of discovery to the moon, it would rival Columbus himself, and would entirely settle the disputed point, whether that planet is really made of green cheese.

[Pennsylvanian.

Information has been received at the Navy Departmen of the death of Caprain John Gwinn, of the United State navy. He died in the city of Palermo, island of Sicily, or the 4th September, 1849, whilst in command of the United States frigate Constitution.—Republic.

PAULDING's New Book, The Puritan and his Daugh ter; Lieut. Wise's new book 'Los Gringon," or an inside view of Mexico and California, with wanderings in Pere, Chili, &c.; Phy-sician and Patient, or a practical view of the mutual duties, rela-

PAGLEY'S Large Comm

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1849.

The whigs of our good city are really becoming reconciled to their fate, and admit freely that they have made a very great blunder in the selection of General Taylor for Prevident. They are so far resigned that they expect nothing but defeat and disaster for the next three years, and the election of a democratic President the year following. The New York elections are looked forward to with great confidence by the democrats, the whigs having given up all hopes in that quarter; while Mississippi is expected to follow in the wake of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Tennessee, Georgia, &c., &c. General Taylor, then, will be a President without a party—a mere minority exponent; unless he chooses to render himself positive by the selection of a cabinet which shall command majorities in both houses. PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1849.

ties will be utterly overthrown by the democracy of that gallant State; that Gen. Case will be sustained in the Senate, of which he is so distinguished an ornament; and that he will be found, as he ever has been, on the side of his country and the constitution, against the assaults of foce from abroad, and enemies at home.

The Republic fails as much in the character of a wag, as it does as a logician or a historian. It was not our graining, and, in consequence of this, gave him office with-

minh would do credit to the great French Cardinal, (Maragin, not Richolicu.) whose maxim was, "dissimuler c'estregger."

Neither has General Taylor succeeded in satisfying his own party, in spite of the principle adopted by his cabinet to gratify the whig majority who overosed his nomination, rather than his friends who averoated his segainst the will of that majority. Such a principle, based on the gratification of revenge, can only succeed with base men, and must necessarily destroy him in the opinion of honest citizens. Few men have the faculty of reconciling public policy with private treason; and lew are the statesmen that have succeeded by the sacrifice of personal friends. Camp life may be a very bad school for the science of State, but, one would naturally suppose, an excellent means of ripening friendship and personal devotion. General Taylor labors, perhaps, under the delusion that he was the spontaneous choice of the American people, and on that account not indebted to any body of men for his elevation; but this, whether believed by him or any other good-natured person, is a great mistake. There never was a President so much indebted to his friends for his reputation and success as General Taylor. The "rough-and-ready" General Taylor who was elected by the people, was in fact the ideal here invested with the poetical attributes of our political rownsciers, and not the real flesh-and-blood General Taylor, who bears no more relation to his romantic counterfeit than the sober truth of history bears to the here of a tale of fiction. In short, "the bone Visra" General of the penny amphileteers of last year is not the bone rox General Taylor, or the vote of Allegheny county, in this State, (where the latter was last exhibited,) would not have fallen off more than three thousand in the short space of a year Taylor, or the vote of Allegheny county, in this State, and the State and federal officers staked their fate on the result. Mr. Meredith openly told his friends that, unless Pennsylvain elected Mr. Falle regaer."

Neither has General Taylor succeeded in satisfying his

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22—5 p. m.
End of the duelling case.—Excilement among the bald heads.
Atheneum.—Philadelphia.—Health of Baltimore.—The

Atheneum.—Philadelphia.—Freeze by markets, &c.

Spence, which I mentioned on Saturday, has ended in peace, without the burning of powder or the shedding of blood, notwithstanding all the hard names called by the parties. A young man named Russell having taken up the quarrel for Spence, they repaired to Bladensburg on Saturday morning, and returned in the evening, without harming each other. The police give as a reason for not arresting them, that they knew there would be no fight-

Christendom. His quarters at the Fountain Hotel are con-standy thronged, and he has already applied his restorative to the heads of hundreds. If he should be able to do what he professes, his discovery will be much more valuable to him than a half dozen gold mines. He says he can make

him than a half dozen gold mines. He says he can make
the new crop show irrelf in two weeks, and warrants success
where he applies the remedy himself. Bald heads are very
prevalent in this city.

The annual exhibition of the Athenaum Gallery of Paintings in this city commenced to-day; and it is said to be superior to that of last year, which attracted visiters from
Philadelphia, New York, and Washington.

Our city is very dull to-day, the weather being damp and
disagreeable. There is some excitement, however, on account of a brutal assault made yesterday by Dan Rice, the
clown, on Mr. George Appleby, one of the compositors in
the Sun office. He has been arrested, and held to bail to
answer at court.

The Philadelphia papers, to-day, are barren of news.
There was not even a firemen's riot yesterday in that city,

The Filiacerpain specific property of the Filiacer was not even a firemen's rior yesterday in that city, although it was Sunday.

The Seguins commence an engagement this evening a be Holliday street theatre, which has been splendidly fitted to for the occasion.

p for the occasion.

Baltimore is unusually healthy at the present time. The number of deaths during the past week was but 76, of which number 57 were under 5 years of age, and 16 were

THE MARKETS.—In the Baltimore market, this morning, there were sales of 1,100 barrels Howard street flour at \$5, part on time. Sales 3,000 barrels City Mills at \$5 125, and 200 at \$5 065, cash. Sales of wheat at 104 a 106 cents for prime red, and 108 a 114 cents for white. Sales mixed sand white corn at 58 a 61 cents, and yellow at 61 cents. Very little prime in market. Oats 30 a 32 cents. Whiskey 27 cents in hhds., at 28 cents in bbis.

M 188 PARDOE'S new book, Francis the First, King of France; 3 vois. 12 mo.

Humboldt's new book, Aspects of Nature in different lands and climates; 1 volume.

Rockingham, or the Younger Brother; pamplet novel, 35 cents.

Mrs. Gore's Dowager, or New School for Scandal; 25 cents.

New supply of Kennedy's Life of Wirt.

For sais at

Oct 30

near 2th street.

BARON HUMBOLDT.—Aspects of Nature, in diffe and is different climates; by Alexander Von Humbold The Court of France, and the Times of Francisthe First gne's Works, with his life by Hastier; new and cheap ed

EN OF SCIENCE ATTEND !- Constant on a good salary will be paid to a person competent t ifications for the Patent Office. None but men of

L OS GRINGOS, by Lieut. Whee, United States Navy.

L 'an inside view of Mexico and California, with wanderings I.

Pera, Chiti, and Polymenta; 'I vol.

The Parisan and English Daughter; by James K. Paulding, author of
the "Deuthaun" Frieside, 'I vol.

The Physician and Patient; by Worthington Booker, M. D., I vol.

PRANCK TAYLOR.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION

Condition of the Northern Markets.

Path.anth.phia. Oct. 22—p. m.—The stock market is without much change. Government socarities are not so firm. Treasury note 6's 106'; Pennsylvania 5's 56'; a 56'; Small sales of flour at 55 12'; Cora meal 33 12'; Sales of red wheat at 10's a 10' cents; white do. 110 a 114 cents. Corn not so firm: sales of white at 61 a 63 cents; yellow 64 a 65 cents. Oats 33 cents. Provisions unchanged. Groceries dirm. Prices steady.

Cotton is duil—small sales at 11'; a 11'; cents per lb. for fair Upland. Whiskey 27 a 27'; cents per gallon.

New York, Oct. 22, p. m.—Stocks quiet—treasury notes 1's 106'; a 108'; Loan of 1856, 112'; Sales 2.000 barrels flour at 35 a 55 12'; for western, and 35 15 a 35 11 for lenesses and southern; corn meal 33 12'; Rye flour 35 08]. Sales of red wheat at 10's a 106 cents, and Genesses 130 at 21 cents. Corn is steady—sales of 18,000 bushels at 61 a 62 cents for mixed, and 65's 64 cents for yellow. Oats, 35 cents. Rye 55 cents. Provisions steady; sales of meas pock at \$10 50; prime, 38 50; lard, 5; to 6; cents in blac. Proceries steady; Ro coffee, 10 cents; rice, 34 a 35 cents. Provisions steady—sales small at 11 a 11; for fair Uplands; Orleans, 12 a 12; cts. Whiskey 26 cts.

The very latest by the Niagara.

New York, Oct. 22, p. m.—The papers of this morning contain one day later news by express and telegraph from London to Liverpool, dated London, 6th inst., 2 p. in. The Paris Montieur of the 6th inst. says that the French government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poursin, in reference tenting of the control of the first part of the f

ment.

The same paper also announces the appointment of M. Bois Lacompt, now French minister at Turin, as minister pienipotentiary to the United States, and that Lucien Marrast is to succeed him at Turin.

Intelligence from Constantinople confirms the report that a joint note of the French and English governments has been sent to St. Petersburg, which, it is expected, will have the effect of preventing a rupture between Russia and Turkey.

key.

The Vienna journals state that five hundred Hunga refugees or patriots are on a vast plain at Widden, rounded by the Turkish troops, and that Kossuth, I and other Hungarian chiefs are lodged in the high fort Commercial affairs remained in the same state—p

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 — An address against annea been published to day, with six hundred signs ached. A few of the signers are respectable names rest are unknown, or dependent on the governmen

Fire at Cincinnati, &c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—A fire broke out this more the large building at the corner of Fifth and Mais a Fhe Daily Nonpareil printing office and Fettit's job were entirely destroyed. Saveral dry goods stores by were much damaged by water. The loss, which partially covered by insurance, is considerable.

Difficulty at St. Louis—Senator Benion.

Sr. Louis, October 19.—Senator Benion addressed an immense mass meeting last evening, on the subject of his instructions from the legislature. He refused to answer questions respectfully put, in relation to his future action in Longress on the subject of slavery.

Another large meeting, held in the rotundo, passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of Mr. Benion. Much disorder prevailed, and the police were called in, there being quite a disturbance.

GG-Masonic.—The annual grand visitation of the Grand Lodge will take place this evening. The members of Federal Lodge No. 1, are requested to meet at Masonic Hall this (Tuesday, S3d October) evening at 6 o'clock, to transact the regular business of the evening prior to the grand visitation. All brethren in good standing are fra-ternally invited. ernally invited.

By order of the R. W. M.; G. A. SCHWARZMAN,
Secretar

(ig-Employment for indigent females.—A meeting the citizens favorable to the above object is requested in the ro under Carusi's Saloon on Tuesday, October 23d, at 11 o'clock. The clergymen of the city are particularly requested to be press Oct. 23

during the preceding week having detained many from wis the performances of DUMEOLTON'S ETHIOPIAN SE DERS, they have been induced to give three more concerts or day, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, October 32, 33, and the above place. Doors open at 7%, concert to comment o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

improvement.

Parents unacquainted with the character of the school are rerectfully referred to the senior editor of this paper, one of whose R. W. CUSHMAN, Indiana avenue, Wash

R. S. PATTERSON,

NEW and Elegant Styles of Watches, Jewelry, & M. W. GALT & BRO. will open this day a complete as ment of the above-mand articles, recently selected with the grea-care, and purchased directly of the importers and manufacturers at the best terms. ing.

There is quite an excitement in this city to-day among all who have bald heads, on account of the arrival of Mr., while from Richmond, who professes to have discovered a form the Control States.

Precious stones of every description set in the latest styles. Spoons, e.u., or any other article in the gold and effect in the latest styles.

> M. W. GALT & BRO Oct 93 Penn. av., be CARD.

THE Encyclopeedia of the Pine Arts; co I architecture, sculpture, painting, heraldry, numinant music, and engravings, by Narrien, Westmacost, James and other well-known eminent writers, I vol. quarte, wi gravings; London, 1868.

WANTEEB, a unite of rooms consisting of a parlo and two hed-rooms, with board for a gontleman and daughter, and one or two skrvants. A respectable 1y, and location in the vicinity of the President's Eq.

Oct 21-co3t Between 10th and 11th WEDDING-CAKE BOXES. Among the many preity fame and fasting the wording-cake boxes.

Oct. 13-347